GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4721
ANSWERED ON:15.12.2016
Schemes/Programmes for providing Electricity through Renewable Energy Sources
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Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated through renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year separately for urban and rural areas, State-wise;
(b) the details of the schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government for providing electricity using renewable energy sources including solar energy in remote and rural areas in the country;
(c) the target set and achievements made under these schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
(d) the funds sanctioned and utilised by various State Governments for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;
(e) the total number of villages identified for electrification during the current year in the country including Jharkhand, State/UTwise;
(f) whether incentives are being provided for the development of local manufacturing facilities for the renewable energy equipment, if so, the details thereof; and
(g) the steps taken by the Government to explore the potential for power generation through renewable energy sources particularly in rural areas of the country and the time by which all villages in the country are likely to be electrified?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER, COAL, NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY & MINES (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a): The quantum of renewable power generated in the country including rural and urban areas, through various renewable energy sources, during the last three years and the current year is given below:
Year Generation from Renewables
2013-14 53.22 BU
2014-15 61.78 BU
2015-16 65.78 BU
2016-17
(April to Sept) 47.62 BU
Source : Central Electricity Authority(CEA)
State-wise details are also given in Annexure-I
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(b): The Government is implementing Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) scheme for providing electricity access to the un-electrified villages/habitations, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as biomass, biofuels, biogas, Mini hydro, solar etc. As on 30.11.2016, 4604 DDG projects for a total project cost of Rs.1470.64 crore, covering 4745 villages/hamlets (3,586 UEVs) have been sanctioned in various states across the country. Almost all the sanctioned DDG projects are based on Solar PV technology. Out of 4,604 DDG projects, 2,224 projects are based on standalone systems and balance are mini/micro grids. 518 DDG projects have already been commissioned in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttarakhand
(c): The details of state-wise and year-wise targets and achievements under DDG of DDUGJY during the last three years and the current year are given in Annexure-II
(d): The State/UT wise details of funds sanctioned and disbursement made under DDG of DDUGJY, during the last three years and the current year are given in Annexure.-III
(e): All the 3352 un-electrified villages (UEVs) sanctioned under DDG scheme of DDUGJY, including Jharkhand have been targeted to electrify in the current year. State-wise detail is given in Annexure IV.
(f): The details of incentives being provided by the Government for the development of local manufacturing facilities for renewable energy equipments are attractive mix of fiscal and financial incentives. This includes capital subsidy through Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) and excise and custom duty exemption. The Government is encouraging participation from other countries by allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Renewable Energy.
(g): The steps taken by the Government to explore the potential for power generation through renewable energy sources, including rural areas, are given below:
? Up-scaling of the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power
? amendments in the Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO);
? setting up of exclusive solar parks;
? development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project;
? identification of large Government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects;

? provision of roof top solar and 10 percent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities;
? amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher Floor Area Ratio (FAR);
? infrastructure status for solar projects;
? raising tax free solar bonds;
? making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB;
? incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory
? raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also from the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target. and
? creation of Surya Mitras for installation and maintenance of the Solar Projects.
As per REC, it has been targeted to electrify all the remaining UEVs (including off-grid UEVs) in the country by the year 2018-19.
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